

Weymouth Sunday

Nov. 2 1861

Dear Mr. McRae.

I have received  
the envelopes safely. I assume  
them. A thousand thanks. I  
send you \$5.00 which you  
will receive in due season from  
Brother Sam'l May, for of course  
I pay for the cost whether it  
costs. What one is cost? More  
than 75<sup>ct</sup> I take it. Dear  
What can I have one small  
for, for me? — ~~I am~~ ~~engaged~~  
to this bell from the earliest  
days of the cause, — & my  
banner at the Fair has  
this Bell on it. How many  
little difficulties have we been obliged  
to obviate by means so small as  
to be generally imperceptible? for example

all quarrelling for places found  
Country towns was abated by  
My painting a set of these banners;  
the arms of the towns names,  
& placing them, according to my  
knowledge of the value of what  
they would bring, either in attractive  
goods or conversational power or  
Prestige of name. Perhaps it is  
considerable as arbitrary. — If so  
who but knows the fact but you  
& I for I never told it before  
& it is now with the banner about  
8 years beyond the flood — None but  
an expert geologist or a philosophi-  
cal Historian taking any account  
of things infinitesimally small, & dead to  
except in infinities & consequences.  
Millions of such, like microscope cells  
in rock, make such an agglomeration  
that one as astounded to find a single  
one distinct in one's memory.

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MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

Will you pardon my writing  
to you on this sort of scrap paper -  
we left over,

— "Like the demander burst  
After a voyage?" —

Motives of Economy tho' in my  
natural mind I am fully honest. To  
you, I calculate, of the friends  
will bear it of me, — some enough  
from such sources, to pay for many  
a little present service to the cause.  
You remember doubtless the story  
of John Slater <sup>the English mechanist</sup> who set up the  
machinery of the first cotton mill  
from England in Rhode Island?

It was up — but it would not go.  
like many of the Able Seizes' "ca-  
tch-words", which it was easy to  
make, & so difficult to make march.  
He suffered the agonies of infamy, for  
24 hours, ~~Broiling~~ working  
& flogging & fuming, — in vain.

At length their ~~shanties~~ have send  
him to bed. He slept & dreamed  
he heard a voice - "shalt the  
Shapps, mon, Johnnie! Why the  
devil dinna ye shalt the Shapps?",  
for lack of some such little thing  
it is, that all machinery gets  
out of gear, or can't help into  
gear & the like. & my few  
dollars saved at your expense  
dear friend, - among others, -  
will be shalt & wheel-grease,  
& soap for the ways. I am  
desirous to hear of your ~~letter~~ meeting  
as so completely satisfactory. Sardin  
is a real Bishop of souls. I am  
more than rejoiced at your vigorous  
resolutions about the Standard.  
doubt not of I had seen, fine <sup>as</sup>  
earlier, that I was in the way,  
by my maternal efforts for the  
Banking, of more efficient man-  
agement in its behalf, it would have

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had a great circulation by this time. There is absolutely nothing in the way of that. ~~Now~~ has been here for those five years, - but just such a lack of the facilities that "brings forth judgment unto victory." If I ~~had~~ had now to see, give me at least the credit of acting the instant I do see. & Then again I put in as ex-  
cuses to ~~that~~ <sup>it is</sup> ~~ought~~ ~~on~~ ~~Ferguson~~ could never be quite certain how far to push the Standard. Its success would in the same measure dim the luster of the Liberator, as it was the nature of any such paper to do, if pushed - & which the Com. of Im-  
migration wished in an unnatural man-  
ner to accomplish. So it must never go farther than it can go through the Liberator's influence. Any moment that the Society ~~of such~~  
with all its boards & Coms. wishes  
the Standard to have £5.000

Subscribers, is and have had them.  
But we make the mistake of  
telling the End, & leave the  
Means to Providence. The cause  
is the order of Providence, which  
has its own ends in view - freedom  
being the indispensable, primary  
necessity, in regard to them all,  
leaving the means to us. We  
provide the Standard as a means  
of means: - but we must keep  
teaching onward, microscopically as  
well as telescopically, for the third  
comes, & we are always liable  
to overlook it, on account of its  
smallness; & to forget that next  
to a failure in principle, a mistake  
in conduct is most to be deplored.  
This is where we have made our  
failures, all those 30 years. We lack  
as is natural to Morals, Ministers,  
lawyers, women, - (all young  
when we begin, & cut off, & made

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to be unpractised, by our very fidelity to principle & the esprit de  
corps, more than any thing  
else. It has always been so.—  
The children of the world of August  
no, whence Jesus Christ ~~brothered~~  
as being more in their way than  
his ~~brethren~~ ~~men~~ were in theirs, were  
not, ~~but~~ ~~but~~, the first transgressors  
of it nor shall we probably be so  
in ours. For myself I have always  
said, "I know only that I am  
like Ajax in the thick dark of the  
fight. — Give me but light." —  
As we mount toward the dawn,  
we shall get it, in broader & broader  
bursts, as we are capable of  
receiving it. I look over for  
tomorrow to rebuke my littleness  
of view to day; — While  
Through the deep canes of thought I hear a  
Build thee more stately <sup>voice that sings</sup> (manners, & mission)  
As the swift seasons roll!

Leane

Leave thy low-wanted past!  
Let each new temple, nobler than the last  
Shut thee from Heaven with a dome  
More vast.'

We shall not, I think have  
a fair here in Weymouth? —  
Not that we would not have  
one if we could, — but we never  
had one of our own really,  
Many as we have adverised  
not through. We only sold the  
Mairies of the Boston Fair.  
And when it became ~~best~~ to  
stop them, for the reason that  
all that made them attractive  
was bought by our order in  
Europe, — it was a mere trill;  
& made the cause a servant  
of Pro-Slavery: — just as  
our Festival now, makes a  
half-way house for people who  
desire us for offering it, — & who

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drop the cause a fine dollar  
 bill as one might a sop to a  
 Cerberus. All others than these  
 are 1<sup>o</sup> the Old friends - who  
 would rather pay to the Am. A. S. Soc.  
 itself. - 2<sup>o</sup> the Foreign friends who  
 have only condescended to the Festival  
 because I told them it would oblige  
 one of they would. 3<sup>o</sup> the half-friends  
 who have paid even ernd they  
 could before borrow to the Army,  
 & 4<sup>o</sup> the Republican friends who  
 swear by Andrew & think we  
 have wronged him. By a plan  
 Roger has put in  
 28 years of steady movement  
 toward the Treasury of the Am Soc.  
 have, at length <sup>have</sup> achieved it an  
 annual subscription, not de-  
 pendent on ~~Oppression~~ trade or  
Leetivity. And I see my own way  
 as clear as day, not but in hell  
 either. I degrade the Society now,  
 to ask money to be given to my  
 hands; on the ground that I

are more unexplicable.  
I never placed it. But when  
the world does so place it, it  
does not become one, as a  
Comrade in arms, to decide it.  
I do not agree with Wendell's  
over-~~prosperity~~-England policy. But  
I find it unbecoming to tell  
Customs, any more than  
indulgencies. I might have  
raised any amount, by  
doing so. I do not agree  
with the policy of a baulking the  
Democrats, as the world  
knows; Slave bounds; infamous  
upon slight temptation; huffinglemen-  
ly in their choice of chief minis-  
ters. I might have raised  
again, any amount by say-  
ing so. I am not a trafficker  
in Customs. What I do under

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These ~~are~~ are ~~now~~ ~~done~~, & yet it is best to do in the ~~shortest~~ & most immediate connection with the Society. And as the Doctor is ~~undetermined~~ in these months, I shall not labour to determine it. Am I not sure of every friend, that he does as just as he sees? —

These are not a set of hypocrites to be exposed; nor are personal friends & family-relatives to be <sup>advantageously</sup> arranged in public for mistakes, nor taken to task for blunders or blindness, by any standing in such relations to them. The world may criticise them to better advantage than I, ~~or~~ ~~than~~ ~~who~~ are not a critic. Why not, in the present

*Mr. Chapman*  
*Nov 3/61*

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In behalf of the Twenty-seventh National Anti-Slavery Subscription-Anniversary,

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

Suppose how, he writing that  
each should carry out his own  
policy in his own way? I  
am, for one, — seeing that  
we are as a fact, so much in-  
dividualized that we cannot, prob-  
ably agree to take any new  
step, or any forward step that  
is to say, in concert. Why not  
"March on our posts" — till some  
thing occurs to take us out of a  
pickwickian position?

When I see how friends here  
& there all over the country  
are almost heart-broken to think  
that ~~there~~ <sup>cannot agree with them on</sup> are those alive who  
suppose that the pretty means of '35  
can still suffice the ~~other~~ <sup>present</sup> circum-  
stances & when expenses of '65 <sup>though</sup>  
do not feel it my duty to make  
a propaganda in their behalf, I  
yet do not feel any more inclined to

Make a propaganda for their Church -  
Boston; - some things may be  
safely left to take care of them-  
selves. I do not wonder that  
the means for the use of which  
our dear friends either in  
Boston or Philadelphia have  
their church or their work, should  
seem to them semi-petentially  
important. If I had ever had  
a church or a work, or an A.S.  
Society either, that was as a  
jubilee to me, I see how I should  
feel just so, too. But the time  
has gone by when it is of im-  
portance that our organization  
should be held together any  
longer than it is likely to hold  
together; - for it is not, though  
it might have been, - an  
imperium in imperiis. It does  
not matter that it has lost  
that arduous duty; - for it never

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Of course, the pious refusal of free Northern populations to obey such diabolical mockeries of Constitutions and laws, with the simultaneous determination of slaveholding ones at the South never to permit their amendment, necessitates revolution. And now, no qualified observer, surveying the country, can hesitate to acknowledge the great work already done by the American Anti-Slavery Society. It has enabled the Northern populations to meet the present crisis with calm and intelligent resolution; and if the American Anti-Slavery Society had been earlier sustained, to diffuse its deep human feelings, its true counsels and accurate knowledge, more extensively, the masses of the people would betimes have been so warmly and wisely devoted to this magnificent cause, that revolution would have been purely moral, and no disturbing crisis like the present could have occurred.

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8

claimed to be qualified for the  
discharge of such a one, &  
the moral of a master will  
I am ~~dangerous~~ <sup>suspicious</sup> enough  
to believe, be saved from Slavery  
by what has already been done  
"All hail, thou coming gen-  
eration, that shall take up the  
work where our unqualified hand  
must leave it."

In one of your valued  
letters you speak of our im-  
portance as guardians of the  
enfranchised millions. It seems  
to me as of we should be par-  
ticularly the opposite of useful to  
them in our associated ca-  
rinity. Government must  
become responsible for them,  
does become so, by the act of  
Emancipation, & will be

More accessible to us, more  
readily influenced by us, (we  
know what we are - nor disposed  
to compromise with it, -) as  
individuals than as an Am.  
A.S. Association. I agree with  
every word you say about  
our work as preachers being  
done: - so I think will be  
our work as a ~~refined~~<sup>28</sup> fine  
Society. The Military world will  
be that. Think of Col Devens,  
the very man who as Marshall  
or something, - carried off \$100,000  
and a thousand dollars to try to  
have him saved at the same time  
standing with the Tenant of  
his slaughtered refinement on the  
farther side of the portal,  
& that any were found indebted  
to a poor black man who  
could furnish him with a leaky  
boat. I see him, from hence,

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taking from man after  
man his money in charge  
as they put off till loaded  
with ~~the~~ all, with the enemy  
advancing behind & the river  
before, & the man safe on the  
other side, he is obliged to sink  
it all to save it from the Rebel  
force, before trusting himself  
the last, as his place was, - to  
the river. I have no doubt  
he will be a better Afro's  
friend than I, who don't know  
Colours, <sup>was</sup> born Colour-blend -  
or have only taken up  
this cause as that of all  
men. The thing only I am mainly  
anxious for you however as a  
matter of individual duty: - to be in  
the way of no others, in doing what  
they see good; - leaving undone mean  
while, nothing that seems to me good; -  
& thus, I think we can all be  
shares in the jubilee & heart with which

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What one dearness  
we've - Preaches,  
Another from -  
dear ones,  
Another is equally  
free to hold fairs  
& say nothing;  
festivals - or  
huts & chalk traps  
you obliged friend  
Kinner

Addenda.

I forgot to say how much I enjoyed the accounts of your meeting in the Standard. Garrison is bringing up the scene like a good captain. "Our dear Chief" (as Horace Greeley calls Sydney (Hubert) is one to be proud of. He is so great as a social reformer, that, as H. M. says, in her sketch of him in the "Once a week," "he is too great as such, to be a representative man at present, however his example may raise up a class here & after." I wonder why he has never reprinted that sketch? I dare say John & Lou did not see it, Garrison

would not fine it out for the  
Lib. We are doing pretty well  
as to money. Mrs Reed, my  
dear old friend of so many  
years, sends us £40. she used  
to send us a box of sixpenny  
fruithens for the farm. "Ask  
he shall receive" — but ask not  
Amis. Never solicit. Show cause.

H. M.'s letters cost us ~~nothing~~  
& I could get a continuation  
of our Paris letters, which have  
always been gratuitous; but I do  
not like to offer them, because  
I know how Johnson is pressed  
by the more important home matters.  
Johnson tells me that H. M.'s letters  
give great dissatisfaction to hundreds  
of hundreds of Americans who detect  
dismotions & assumptions, &  
know themselves honest in their advocacy  
of protection, & think the accusations thereof  
of personal vice, when they  
advocate a vicious system which  
builds up one class at the expense of  
the rest, & much more; — & I dare  
say he is correct. But he has only

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liberators in England & in  
the continent & the plant, policy  
workings & progress: & in the shape  
of a column of summary, raisonné.  
We do not think it necessary,  
when the Standard was founded,  
to add the same proportion  
to James Scott. When Mr Johnson  
became sole editor, I made the  
same proportion & offered to  
leave by the Summary. He thought  
it would be always old news,  
declined under the plea that the  
Committee had very early decided  
against it. Then I took no further  
correspondence. That was acceptable,  
but the affair lies in  
such a shape as to responsibility,  
I could only withdraw the  
last correspondence, & not the  
indict which the Ex. Com are by  
any responsible for, having egomistic  
whereas I offered the facts, & so  
it will all work out to an  
end, & the Committee will ~~work~~ be legitimate.  
either way will be well. Only I know  
it as one likely to go on, because it is an  
opportunity, & to be a costly one. And I am at

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